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THE COUNTRY COURIER,  
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MONDAY, MARCH 10.

We present our readers to-day with the Inaugural Speech of the new President. The organization of the cabinet has not reached us.

The Pennsylvania democrats have put up two candidates for the office of Governor of that state—the “Old School” have selected Joseph Heister, and the “New School” William Findlay. We have seen it suggested, that this is the member of Congress of that name. This is a mistake. The latter gentleman is too far advanced in life to take upon himself the stormy task of governing those *two academies* of modern republicanism. The candidate is a younger man.

It is unfortunate, at least for the party, that having the field to themselves, they are not able to get along with more unanimity.—However, such is the nature of man; and it is in vain to complain of what appears to be an ingredient of the human character.

The bill providing for a new election of Governor, passed in the Senate on Wednesday last, by the following vote.—Mr. Stewart in the chair.

Ayes, Messrs. Allen, Bates, Bicknell, Cochran, Hascall, Hart, Knox, Livingston, Mallory, Noyes, Prendergast, Ross, Swift, Swart, Tibbits, Van Buren, Van Vechten—17.

Nays—Messrs. Bowne, Cantine, Crosby, Ditmas, Elmendorf and Keyes—6.

From the National Intelligencer of Wednesday  
THE INAUGURATION.

Under the auspices of a delightful day, yesterday took place the interesting ceremony attendant on the entrance of the PRESIDENT elect of the UNITED STATES, on the duties of his arduous station. The ceremony and the spectacle were simple, but grand, animating and impressive.

At half after 11 o'clock, the PRESIDENT, with him the VICE PRESIDENT elect, left his private residence, attended by a large cavalcade of citizens on horseback, marshalled by the gentlemen appointed to that duty.

The President reached the Congress Hall

a little before 12; at the same time the Ex-President arrived, and the Judges of the Supreme Court. All having entered the Chamber of the Senate, then in session, the Vice President took the Chair, and the oath of office was administered to him. A pertinent address was delivered on the occasion by the Vice President.

This ceremony having ended, the Senate adjourned, and the PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Senate generally, the Marshals, &c. attended the President to the elevated Portico temporarily erected for the occasion, where in the presence of an immense concourse of officers of the government, foreign officers, strangers, (ladies as well as gentlemen) and citizens, the President rose and delivered the following

## SPEECH:

I should be destitute of feeling, if I was not deeply affected by the strong proof which my fellow citizens have given me of their confidence, in calling me to the high office, whose functions I am about to assume. As the expression of their good opinion of my conduct in the public service, I derive from it a gratification, which those who are conscious of having done all that they could to merit it, can alone feel. My sensibility is increased by a just estimate of the importance of the trust, and of the nature and extent of its duties; with the proper discharge of which, the highest interests of a great and free people are intimately connected. Conscious of my own deficiency, I cannot enter on these duties without great anxiety for the result. From a just responsibility I will never shrink; calculating with confidence, that in my best efforts to promote the public welfare, my motives will always be duly appreciated, and my conduct be viewed with that candor and indulgence which I have experienced in other stations.

In commencing the duties of the chief executive office, it has been the practice of the distinguished men who have gone before me, to explain the principles which would govern them in respective administrations.—In following their venerated example, my attention is naturally drawn to the great causes which have contributed, in a principal degree, to produce the present happy condition of the United States. They will best explain the nature of our duties and shed much light on the policy which ought to be pursued in future.

From the commencement of our revolution to the present day, almost forty years have elapsed, and from the establishment of



this constitution, twenty-eight. Through this whole term, the government has been, what may emphatically be called, self-government; and what has been the effect? To whatever object we turn our attention, whether it relates to our foreign or domestic concerns, we find abundant cause to felicitate ourselves in the excellence of our institutions. During a period fraught with difficulties, and marked by very extraordinary events, the United States have flourished beyond example. Their citizens, individually, have been happy, and the nation prosperous.

Under this constitution, our commerce has been wisely regulated with foreign nations, and between the states; new states have been admitted into our Union; our territory has been enlarged, by fair and honorable treaty, and with great advantage to the original states; the states, respectively, protected by the national government, under a mild parental system, against foreign dangers, and enjoying within their separate spheres, by a wise partition of power, a just proportion of the sovereignty, have improved their police, extended their settlements, and attained a strength and maturity, which are the best proofs of wholesome laws, well administered. And if we look to the condition of individuals, what a proud spectacle does it exhibit! On whom has oppression fallen in any quarter of our union? Who has been deprived of any right of person or property? Who restrained from offering his vows, in the mode which he prefers, to the Divine Author of his being? It is well known, that all these blessings have been enjoyed in their fullest extent; and I add, with peculiar satisfaction, that there has been no example of a capital punishment being inflicted on any one for the crime of high treason.

Some, who might admit the competency of our government to these beneficent duties, might doubt it in trials which put to the test its strength and efficiency, as a member of the great community of nations. Here, too, experience has afforded us the most satisfactory proof in its favour. Just as this constitution was put into action, several of the principal states of Europe had become much agitated, and some of them seriously convulsed. Destructive wars ensued, which have, of late only, been terminated. In the course of these conflicts, the United States received great injury from several of the parties. It was their interest to stand aloof from the contest; to demand justice from the party committing the injury; and to cultivate, by a fair and honourable conduct, the friendship of all. War became, at length, inevitable, and the result has shewn, that our government is equal to that, the greatest of trials, under the most unfavourable circumstances.

Of the virtue of the people, and of the heroic exploits of the army, the navy, and the militia, I need not speak.

Such, then, is the happy government under which we live; a government adequate to every purpose for which the social compact is formed; a government elective in all its branches, under which every citizen may, by his merit, obtain the highest trust recognized by the constitution; which contains within it no cause of discord; none to put at variance one portion of the community with another; a government which protects every citizen in the full enjoyment of his rights, and is able to protect the nation against injustice from foreign powers.

Other considerations of the highest importance admonish us to cherish our union, and to cling to the government which supports it. Fortunate as we are, in our political institutions, we have not been less so in other circumstances, on which our prosperity and happiness essentially depend. Situated within the temperate zone, and extending through many degrees of latitude along the Atlantic, the United States enjoy all the varieties of climate, and every production incident to that portion of the globe. Penetrating, internally, to the great lakes, and beyond the sources of the great rivers which communicate through our whole interior, no country was ever happier with respect to its domain. Blessed too with a fertile soil, our produce has always been very abundant, leaving even in years the least favourable, a surplus for the wants of our fellow-men, in other countries. Such is our peculiar felicity, that there is not a part of our union that is not particularly interested in preserving it. The great agricultural interest of the nation prospers under its protection. Local interests are not less fostered by it. Our fellow-citizens of the north, engaged in navigation, find great encouragement in being made the favoured carriers of the vast productions of the other portions of the United States, while the inhabitants of these are amply recompensed in their turn, by the nursery for seamen and naval force, thus formed and reared up for the support of our common rights. Our manufactures find a generous encouragement by the policy which patronizes domestic industry; and the surplus of our produce, a steady and profitable market by local wants, in less favoured parts, at home.

Such, then, being the highly favoured condition of our country, it is the interest of every citizen to maintain it. What are the dangers which menace us? If any exist, they ought to be ascertained and guarded against.

In explaining my sentiments on this subject, it may be asked, what raised us to the present happy state? How did we accomplish the revolution? How remedy the de-



fects of the first instrument of our union, by infusing into the national government sufficient power for national purposes, without impairing the just rights of the states, or affecting those of individuals? How sustain, and pass with glory through the late war?—The government has been in the hands of the people. To the people, therefore, and to the faithful and able depositories of their trust, is the credit due. Had the people of the United States been educated in different principles; had they been less intelligent, less independent, or less virtuous, can it be believed that we should have maintained the same steady and consistent career, or been blessed with the same success? While then the constituent body retains its present sound and healthful state, every thing will be safe. They will choose competent and faithful representatives for every department. It is only when the people become ignorant and corrupt; when they degenerate into a populace, that they are incapable of exercising the sovereignty. Usurpation is then an easy attainment, and an usurper soon found. The people themselves become the willing instruments of their own debasement and ruin. Let us then look to the great cause, and endeavour to preserve it in full force. Let us, by all wise and constitutional measures, promote intelligence among the people, as the best means of preserving our liberties.

Dangers from abroad are not less deserving of attention. Experiencing the fortune of other nations, the United States may be again involved in war, and it may in that event be the object of the adverse party to upset our government, to break our union and demolish us as a nation. Our distance from Europe, and the just, moderate and pacific policy of our government, may form some security against these dangers, but they ought to be anticipated and guarded against. Many of our citizens are engaged in commerce and navigation, and all of them are in a certain degree dependent on their prosperous state. Many are engaged in the fisheries. These interests are exposed to invasion in the wars between other powers, and we should disregard the faithful admonition of experience if we did not expect it. We must support our rights or lose our character, and with it perhaps our liberties. A people who fail to do it, can scarcely be said to hold a place among independent nations. National honour is national property of the highest value. The sentiment in the mind of every citizen is national strength. It ought therefore to be cherished.

To secure us against these dangers our coast and inland frontiers should be fortified, our army and navy regulated upon just principles as to the force of each, be kept in perfect order, and our militia to be placed on the best practicable footing.—To put our ex-

tensive coast in such a state of defence, as to secure our cities and interior from invasion will be attended with expence, but the work when finished will be permanent, and it is fair to presume that a single campaign of invasion, by a naval force superior to our own, aided by a few thousand land-troops, would expose us to greater expence, without taking into the estimate the loss of property, and distress of our citizens, than would be sufficient for this great work. Our land and naval forces should be moderate but adequate to the necessary purposes. The former to garrison and preserve our fortifications and to meet the first invasions of a foreign foe; and, while constituting the elements of a greater force, to preserve the science, as well as all the necessary implements of war, in a state to be brought into activity, in the event of war. The latter, retained within the limits proper in a state of peace, might aid in maintaining the neutrality of the United States with dignity in the wars of other powers, and in saving the property of the citizens from spoliation. In time of war, with the enlargement of which the great naval resources of the country render it susceptible, and which should be duly fostered in time of peace, it would contribute essentially both as an auxiliary of defence, and as a powerful engine of annoyance, to diminish the calamities of war, and to bring the war to a speedy and honourable termination.

But it ought always to be held prominently, in view, that the safety of these states, and of every thing dear to a free People, must depend in an eminent degree on the Militia. Invasions may be made too formidable to be resisted by any land and naval force, which it would comport, either with the principles of our government, or the circumstances of the United States, to maintain. In such cases, recourse must be had to the great body of the people, and in a manner to produce the best effect. It is of the highest importance, therefore, that they be so organized and trained as to be prepared for any emergency. The arrangement should be such, as to put at the command of the government the ardent patriotism and youthful vigor of the country. If formed on equal and just principles, it cannot be oppressive. It is the crisis which makes the pressure, and not the laws, which provide a remedy for it. This arrangement should be formed too in time of peace to be the better prepared for war. With such an organization, of such a people, the United States have nothing to dread from foreign invasion. At its approach, an overwhelming force of gallant men might always be in motion.

Other interests of high importance will claim attention, among which the improvement of our country by roads and canals, proceeding always with a constitutional sanc-



tion, holds a distinguished place. By thus facilitating the intercourse between the States, we shall add much to the convenience and comfort of our fellow-citizens; much to the ornament of the country; and, what is of greater importance, we shall shorten distances, and by making each part more accessible to and dependant on the other, we shall bind the union more closely together. Nature has done so much for us by intersecting the country with so many great rivers, bays and lakes, approaching from distant points so near to each other, that the inducement to complete the work seems to be peculiarly strong. A more interesting spectacle was perhaps never seen than is exhibited within the limits of the United-States; a territory so vast, and advantageously situated, containing objects so grand, so useful, so happily connected in all their parts.

Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the government. Possessing, as we do, all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead, of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture, and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition, it will enhance the price, and protect the cultivator against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

With the Indian tribes it is our duty to cultivate friendly relations, and to act with kindness and liberality in all our transactions. Equally proper is it to persevere in our efforts to extend to them the advantages of civilization.

The great amount of our revenue, and the flourishing state of the Treasury, are a full proof of the competency of the national resources, for any emergency, as they are, of the willingness of our fellow citizens, to bear the burthens, which the public necessities require. The vast amount of vacant lands, the value of which daily augments, forms an additional resource of great extent and duration.—These resources besides accomplishing every other necessary purpose, put it completely in the power of the United States, to discharge the national debt, at an early period. Peace is the best time for improvement, and preparation of every kind; it is in peace that our commerce flourishes most: that taxes are most easily paid, and that the revenue is most productive.

The Executive is charged officially, in

the departments under it, with the disbursements of the public money, and is responsible for the faithful application of it to the purposes of which it is raised. The Legislature is the watchful guardian over the public purse. It is its duty to see, that the disbursement has been honestly made. To meet the requisite responsibility, every facility should be afforded to the Executive to enable it to bring the public agents, entrusted with the public money, strictly and promptly to account. Nothing should be presumed against them; but if, with the requisite facilities, the public money is suffered to lie, long and uselessly, in their hands, they will not be the only defaulters, nor will the demoralizing effect be confined to them. It will evince a relaxation, and want of tone in the administration, which will be felt by the whole company. I shall do all that I can, to secure economy and fidelity in this important branch of the administration, and I doubt not, that the Legislature will perform its duty with equal zeal. A thorough examination should be regularly made, and I will promote it.

It is particularly gratifying to me, to enter on the discharge of these duties, at a time when the United States are blessed with peace. It is a state most consistent with their prosperity and happiness. It will be my sincere desire to preserve it, so far as depends on the Executive, on just principles, with all nations, claiming nothing unreasonable of any, and rendering to each what is its due.

Equally gratifying is it, to witness the increased harmony of opinion, which pervades our Union. Discord does not belong to our system. Union is recommended, as well by the free and benign principles of our government, extending its blessings to every individual, as by the other eminent advantages attending it. The American people have encountered together great dangers, and sustained severe trials with success. They constitute one great family, with a common interest. Experience has enlightened us, on some questions of essential importance to the country. The progress has been slow, dictated by a just reflection, and a faithful regard to every interest connected with it.—To promote this harmony, in accord with the principles of our republican government, and in a manner to give them the most complete effect, and to advance in all other respects the best interests of our Union, will be the object of my constant and zealous exertions.

Never did a Government commence under auspices so favourable, nor ever was success so complete. If we look to the history of other nations, antient or modern, we find no example of a growth so rapid, so gigantic; of a people so prosperous and happy. In



contemplating what we have still to perform, the heart of every citizen must expand with joy, when he reflects how near our Government has approached to perfection; that, in respect to it, we have no essential improvement to make; that the great object is, to preserve it in the essential principles and features which characterize it, and, that is to be done, by preserving the virtue and enlightening the minds of the people; and, as a security against foreign dangers, to adopt such arrangements as are indispensable to the support of our Independence, our Rights and Liberties. If we persevere in the career in which we have advanced so far, and in the path already traced, we cannot fail, under the favor of a gracious Providence, to attain the high destiny which seems to await us.

In the administrations of the illustrious men who have preceded me in this high station, with some of whom I have been connected by the closest ties from early life, examples are presented, which will always be found highly instructive and useful to their successors. From these I shall endeavor to derive all the advantages which they may afford. Of my immediate predecessor, under whom so important a portion of this great and successful experiment has been made, I shall be pardoned for expressing my earnest wishes that he may long enjoy, in his retirement, the affections of a grateful country, the best reward of exalted talents and the most faithful and meritorious services. Relying on the aid to be derived from the other departments of the government, I enter on the trust to which I have been called by the suffrages of my fellow-citizens, with my fervent prayers to the Almighty that He will be graciously pleased to continue to us that protection which he has already so conspicuously displayed in our favor.

Having concluded his address, the oath of office was administered to him by the Chief Justice of the United States. The oath was announced by a single gun and followed by salutes from the Navy Yard, the battery, from Fort Warburton, and from several pieces of artillery on the ground.

The President was received on his arrival, with military honors, by the Marine Corps, by the Georgetown Riflemen, a company of Artillery and two companies of Infantry from Alexandria; and on his return was saluted in like manner.

It is impossible to compute with any thing like accuracy the number of carriages, horses, and persons present. Such a concourse was never before seen in Washington; the number of persons present being estimated at from five to eight thousand. The mildness and radiance of the day cast a brilliant hue on the complexion of the whole ceremony; and it is satisfactory to say, that we heard of

no accident during the day, notwithstanding the magnitude of the assemblage.

The President and his Lady, after his return, received at their dwelling the visits of their friends, of the Heads of Departments, most of the Senators and Representatives, of all the Foreign Ministers at the seat of government, of strangers and citizens; who also generally paid the tribute of their unabated respect to Mr. and Mrs. Madison.

The Evening concluded with a splendid Ball at Davis's Hotel; at which were present the President and Ex-President and their Ladies, the Heads of Departments, Foreign Ministers, and an immense throng of strangers and citizens.

#### SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

March 4, 1817.

About 11 o'clock Mr. GAILLARD, the President pro tempore of the Senate, took the chair, and the following new Members appeared) besides those whose term of service did not expire yesterday) were qualified and took their seats:

From New-Hampshire--DAVID L. MORRILL.

From Rhode-Island--JAMES BURRILL, Jr.

From New-Jersey--MAHLON DICKERSON.

From Massachusetts--HARRISON G. OTIS.

From Delaware--NICHOLAS VAN DYKE.

Messrs. STOKES, SMITH, TROUP and WILLIAMS, members of the last Congress, re-appeared, and also took their seats.

Mr. EPPES, from Virginia, Mr. CHITTENDEN, from Kentucky, and Mr. CLAIBORNE from Louisiana, three other new members did not attend.

The Vice-President having appeared and taken his seat, &c. the Senate adjourned to tomorrow.

March 3.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, was agreed to:

*Resolved unanimously*, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to the honourable JOHN GAILLARD, for the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of the President pro tempore of the Senate since his appointment to that office, and that this testimonial of their approbation and respect be entered upon their journal.

Whereupon Mr. GAILLIARD rose, and addressed the Senate as follows:

*Gentlemen of the Senate--*

The approbation of a body so respectable and distinguished as that which I have now the honor to address, is received with the most profound respect, and will ever be to me a source of pleasing and of grateful recollection. To the habits of order, of decorum, and attention to business, which so strongly mark the character of this honorable body, I have felt myself to be greatly indebted, but more, much more so, to that spirit of liberality and indulgence which has been extended to me on all occasions, and which has been ever ready to overlook my many deficiencies and errors, and to overrate my feeble humble efforts which have been directed with anxious solicitude to the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair. If, in the course of my official conduct, it should have been my misfortune to have wounded the feelings of



any honourable members, or in aught to have offended, I can assure them that such offence was unintentional on my part, and I pray them to accept this apology as an atonement. Permit me now, gentlemen, to tender to you collectively, as well as individually, my grateful acknowledgments for your kindness, and my warmest wishes for your prosperity and happiness.

We have not yet been able to obtain a list of the Acts passed; which the reader will not wonder at, when he is informed that about an hundred were signed on the last day and night of the session, and upwards of sixty of them after eleven o'clock at night! This precipitate legislation is an evil requiring a remedy by a joint rule to prevent the origination of bills after a certain period of the session.

The difference said to have existed between the two Houses in respect to the appropriation of the Representative Chamber, was rather fortunate than otherwise; since it caused the ceremony of the President swearing fealty to the constitution to take place in the view, if not in the hearing, of all the people of the United States who chose to witness it. This, it appears to us, is a mode far preferable to that of being cramped up in a hall, into which, however extensive, not more than four or five hundred people can possibly have admittance.

BALTIMORE, March 5.

#### INTERESTING.

*Extracts of letters from an intelligent Baltimorean to his friend in this city, dated*

St. Thomas, Jan. 18, 22, and Feb. 8, 1817.

"A gentleman arrived here some days ago from the vicinity of Barcelona, and gives a bad account of the Republican cause on the Main. On the 23d December, a general action took place three leagues from Barcelona, in which the Patriots, commanded by General Piar, were defeated, losing about 4,000 men, and only a remnant of them escaped. They are now blockaded in Barcelona by three Spanish frigates and some brigs, and excepting that place, all the Main belongs to the Royalists. Margaretta is still in possession of the Patriots.

Had General M Gregor continued in command, the result would have been very different, but the unhappy divisions among the Patriots drove him off in despair. He came to this place, and after staying a few days went to St. Domingo.

Until this contest is decided, the trade from hence to the main will be very limited. The small privateers from Margaretta, &c. still continue their depredations in the neighbourhood, but as some of the Spanish Royalist Brigs are expected daily from Barcelona, I am in hopes they will then be dispersed.—They rob every thing, and are a disgrace to the Patriot cause. You must not confound Brion's squadron with these picaroons.

22d January. I have late advices from Carraccas and La Guyra; every thing was

quiet at Carraccas, and Gen. Morillo had arrived at Varinas on his way to Carraccas.

A singular circumstance has taken place here, (St. Thomas.) Some evenings ago the boats of the Danish brig of war lying here, captured a pilot boat schooner, (of about 70 tons, 40 men, 1 gun,) which they found at anchor near the island. She proved to be one of Admiral Brion's squadron, regularly commissioned, and her papers in good order, and nothing like piracy can be proved against the crew, who are mostly English and Americans; yet they have been put in the fort dungeons, and are daily examined. A Patriot squadron, 4 or 5 of them in number, some of them large vessels, are now cruising off the harbour.

I have no doubt but they will right themselves if this government does not release the schooner. Some of the Danes here are much alarmed, as the Independents can take the island when they please.

I cannot imagine how it will end. Admiral Brion, with the Main squadron, and General Bolivar, have gone up to Margaretta, whence they may attack Carraccas.

Some Spanish men of war are expected from Barcelona, a French corvette from Guadaloupe, an English frigate from Barbadoes, and we have a Danish brig here—so among them all and the Independents, we may have some disturbances."

*Extract of another letter from the same, under date of the 8th February, 1817.*

"General Bolivar and Admiral Brion have declared a rigorous blockade of the Main, to commence on the 15th inst. and as they have the command at sea, they will certainly execute it.—We have accounts that Bolivar left Barcelona or that part of the country, the middle of last month, with 2500 or 3000 men against Carraccas, but we have no late accounts from him. The general opinion is, that he will not immediately succeed, but if he acts with prudence he may some months hence.

"The independent privateer schooner which I mentioned as having been seized here, has been condemned, but the proceedings are not known. It may cause Brion to capture all Danish vessels, and indeed every one looks for something of the kind. The government here is hostile to the Independents, but the citizens are friendly.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11.

The new administration of the national government, we presume, before this time has become organized, and the various members will be prepared, as soon as occasion requires, to enter upon the duties of their several stations. The commencement of this presidential period, will form an era in our political history. The great revolutionary earth-



quake in Europe has subsided, that part of the world, in the hands of the allied sovereigns, is settling down in a state of tranquility to which it had long been a stranger, the various governments are actively employed in relieving their dominions from the destructive and distressing effects of a long, expensive, and bloody state of war, and in laying plans, according to their own views of national advantage, for their future prosperity and happiness. There is no apparent reason to fear that we shall, for some time to come, be drawn in to any serious difficulties with any of them—a circumstance that relieves us from the great source of our former embarrassments.—The state of things at home is equally interesting and important to the administration. The present chief magistrate has been chosen by a very large majority of the votes of the electors. It is perfectly fair for him and his friends to claim this as decisive evidence of his popularity. Of course, it is to be set down to the credit of the latter, in the national account current, that they have elected a man the best qualified to execute the duties of chief magistrate for four years to come—because we are bound to consider the result of the election as conclusive on this point.

Having then no foreign embarrassments to struggle or contend with, and having secured to himself the good will of so large a portion the people, it will strike the mind of Mr. Monroe, and of his friends, that he takes upon himself a new and increased degree of responsibility in ascending the chair of state. His predecessors were all placed in a very different situation. General Washington took the government when it was perfectly new. He had not only to make an experiment, but it was an experiment of the most doubtful and important kind. He had difficulties a broad, and much greater difficulties at home, to meet, encounter, and overcome. His great mind, however, was adequate to the task, and he succeeded in a case, in which, probably, a vast proportion of men would have failed.—Indeed, he not only succeeded, but he triumphed—the great principles of government, established under his eye and influence, tho' for a time they were decried and scouted, have become reinstated in the public opinion, and now form the basis of the national policy.

Mr. Adams came upon the stage at a more stormy period; and it is by no means certain that such a season was not more congenial with his temperament, than one of a more tranquil kind would have been. He possessed the singular propensity of quarrelling with his best friends, and of *adhering to his enemies*, "giving them aid and comfort." The truth is, he was better fitted for usefulness in a revolution, than in building up and establishing a peaceable system of government;

and under the influence of such a disposition as these qualities of his mind would naturally create, he added to the difficulties which actually surrounded him, a multitude which were formed by the warmth and impetuosity of his feelings.

The two succeeding presidents were driven, by the necessity of the case, to adopt a course of measures very unlike those which their predecessors had pursued. This embarrassed them through almost the whole course of their administration, and excited, among the friends of General Washington, so strong an opposition, that it was at times impracticable, even for overwhelming majorities, to get along with the plans of the executive.

These difficulties, however, have all, or nearly all, vanished; the present incumbent *has the world before him*, and is at liberty to exercise all his abilities for the public good. Should he succeed, although he may not be placed as high on the scale of merit as General Washington, he will have, at least, a large share of negative praise, and that, as the world has gone for a good many years past, is of no inconsiderable value. *But he is likely to have but a poor apology should he fail.* We know not what excuse could be provided in such an event. Having no foreign *entanglements* to harass him, having a high tide of popular favour, as is claimed to be the fact, having large majorities in the national legislature devoted to his views and schemes of policy, nothing can be said in his favour if he fails of promoting, in a very signal manner, the great interests of the country. This will not be done by merely *proposing* measures, and *talking* about national prosperity and happiness. The great interests of the nation—such as its commerce, its agriculture, and its manufactures, can never be firmly protected and fostered by mere speeches, reports, and messages. Something positive is requisite—something substantial will be expected. A material disappointment in these particulars, will render the end of Mr. Monroe's presidency, much less comfortable to himself, than appears to be the fact with the beginning.

#### *Report of the Managers of the New Soup House in Franklin street, near the Arsenal.*

The Managers of the New Soup House, having completed the period proposed for the continuance of this establishment, avail themselves of the earliest opportunity to give a summary report of their proceedings.

They made the first distribution of soup on Sunday, the 16th Feb. and they have continued the distribution, daily, for three weeks and one day. They have, during this period, furnished 103,312 rations, consisting of a pint and a half to a ration.

The daily average of applications has



been for individuals, about 4696, comprising 750 families, containing on an average, nearly 6 each.

Toward enabling them to furnish the above quantity of soup, they have received in money, contributions to the amount of \$1,972, 82. Of this sum, \$1,402, 82 were contributed by private individuals—\$125 were received from the collectors of the first ward, given to them for the benefit of the new soup house—\$300 from the general committee—\$30 from the committee of the first ward, being the proportion drawn by that committee from the general fund, when the General Committee dissolved—\$50 from the New-York Forum, and \$50 from the Calliopean society.

Through the Post office, \$15, also, were received from some anonymous donor on Long-Island. Contributions of provisions have been received from various individuals, and a load of turnips from the General Committee, from whom, also, was received a deposit of 1000 lbs. of navy bread, at their request, and distributed with the soup. The daily quantity of soup required has been so great as to render it necessary to boil, day and night, with only a short intermission in the forenoon, during the time of distribution.

On an average, there have been boiled, each day, 630 lbs. of beef—8 bushels of potatoes—6 bushels of beans—10 bushels of turnips—2 bushels of onions—300 carrots—15 heads of cabbage—175 lbs. of flour, besides occasionally, corn meal, rice, peas, barley, vermicelli, or tapioca, to assist in making the soup thick and nutritious.

To prepare these ingredients for the boilers, it has been found necessary to employ as many as ten labourers, night and day, as, also, to procure some person, or persons, skilled in cookery, to attend constantly to the boiling, that the provisions might not be wasted and that the soup might be well made. And here the Managers cannot omit mentioning the name of Issaachar Cozzens, senr. and junr. to whom, the most emphatic praise is due for the care, economy and skill, with which they have conducted the culinary department.

The water used in boiling the soup has all been delivered, gratis, at the Sea-water pump, by J. M. I. Labatit the proprietor.

The alacrity, with which so many have afforded their assistance in delivering the soup, has been highly gratifying and honorable.

In explaining the sources, from which aid has been derived in carrying on this establishment, the managers feel it incumbent on them to observe that the community and the poor are principally indebted to John M. Bradhurst for whatever benefit may have been conferred, as, to the philanthropy of this gentleman, who postponed his own interest, to the relief of the needy, were they obliged for

the building and accommodations for preparing the soup.

The managers, following the example of the General committee, have not given the names of private donors, but they cannot, at the same time forego the pleasure of bearing their testimony to the munificence of their fellow citizens, and to the public spirit and benevolence which mark the character of the city in which they have the happiness to dwell.

MOSES FIELD,  
SAMUEL LEGGETT,  
W. W. FOX,  
WM. H. LEGGETT.

N. B. All persons having demands against the Managers of the New Soup House, are requested to present them without delay, at No. 307 Pearl street.

#### APPOINTMENTS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,  
WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE  
SENATE.

To be Secretary for the Department of State, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, of Massachusetts.

To be Secretary for the Department of the Treasury, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

To be Secretary for the Department of War, ISAAC SHELBY, of Kentucky.

Mr. CROWNSHIELD, it is understood, remains at the head of the Navy Department.

We have been favoured with the loan of a letter from Washington, written on Wednesday evening, which after stating the appointments mentioned above, gives the following additional information:—*Com.*

"RICHARD RUSH, Esq. is to succeed Mr. Adams as Minister at the Court of St. James, and WALTER JONES, Esq. of this District is to succeed Mr. Rush, as Attorney General of the United States.

"John Graham, Esq. will conduct the duties of the Department of State until Mr. Adams arrives.

"William Lee, S. Pleasanton, C. Freeman, and R. Harrison, are to be Auditors of Accounts.

"So far goes my information this afternoon, and I believe it is in the main correct."

*Extract of a letter, dated Liverpool, Jan. 8.*

Since our last there have been but few arrivals of cotton from the U. States; and as the trade in Manchester is improving, the prospect of a continuance of good prices for cotton is very fair.—Uplands now sell at 17 1-2 to 20d; N. Orleans 18 to 22d; Sea Islands 2s to 2s 5d per lb. Wheat 19 to 20 per 70 lbs; superfine flour 74 to 77s bbls; rice in bond, 40 to 42s per cwt; flaxseed for crushing 75 to 78s per hhd; ashes 46s in



bond, and (duty paid) 56s to 57s—Pearls 70 to 72s; turpentine 16s to 18s per cwt; tar 16s to 18s bbl.

*One day later from London.*—By the arrival at 1 o'clock yesterday of the British brig *Governor Woodford*, Capt. King, in 17 days from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, we have received a file of the *Barbadoes Mercury* to the 18th, of February, containing London News to the 7th of January. From the latest paper, we copy the following paragraphs; by one of which it appears, that the British government had ordered the immediate equipment of a fleet of 21 sail of the line.—*Com.*

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

BRIDGETOWN (Barbadoes) Feb. 10.

We were favored, at noon, with a London paper of 6th ult; and we have heard that one of the 7th has been seen, which gives an account that orders had been issued for equipping, with as little delay as possible, 21 sail of the line: whether the Duke of Wellington's return to England, and since that to France again (as appears by the following paragraph from the Journal in our possession), may be connected with this warlike preparation, will speedily be developed:—

"The French papers of Wednesday last have been received, but those of Thursday are still due. They contain no news of any importance. There is however, one circumstance from which an important inference may be drawn. On Tuesday the French funds were lower by one half per cent. than they had been the preceding day.—As no cause is assign'd for this sudden fall, we are at liberty to suppose, that it might have been occasioned by the arrival of intelligence from England, announcing the failure of the application recently made by the French Government to our Cabinet, and of which the Duke of Wellington was the bearer. Whatever the nature of that application was, the Cabinet Council which met on Friday se' night, decided upon it; and their decision might have been known on Tuesday in Paris. The French papers say, that the Duke of Wellington had not arrived in Paris on Tuesday. This is very likely, as his grace did not embark at Dover until Sunday night.

"*Bordeaux Dec. 28.*—I was informed by a friend, who had it from a person high in the police department of this town, that Watson, junior, the English rebel, has been arrested, at Pavillack, (the Gravesend of this place) and that he is at this moment in Fort du Ha (the principal prison of the town) from whence he will be delivered up to the proper authorities."—The Lord Mayor, upon receipt of the above intelligence, caused it instantly to be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

*Mr. Platt*—This gentlemen's recovery is

very slow. He has not yet been able to be removed from his bed, except for the purpose of having it made. His recovery is, however, not doubted, although the ball is not extracted.

*From the National Intelligencer of Thursday.*

ADDRESS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE,

*After having taken the Oath of Office on the Fourth Day of March.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:

In entering the office of Vice-President, I beg leave to offer a public acknowledgment of the honour conferred upon me by the People of the United States, by placing me next in their confidence to that illustrious citizen whose patriotism, virtue and eminent public services receive this day the highest reward that a free people can bestow.

I assume the duties assigned me in the Senate, with the greatest diffidence, arising from a consciousness of my inexperience in the forms of deliberate assemblies; and when, at the same time, I reflect that this chair has hitherto been adorned by men of the first distinction, for experience, talents and character, I am oppressed by the magnitude of the responsibility which now devolves upon me.

My heart assures me that I may promise upright intentions, zealous industry and rigid impartiality. If aught beyond these shall merit approbation, it will be justly ascribed to the wisdom and magnanimity of the Members of this dignified body—and upon that wisdom and magnanimity I entirely repose myself for guidance and support.

#### CONGRESSIONAL.

Within the two last days of the session, besides the passage and rejection of so many bills, there were other incidents worthy of notice. A few of them follow:

IN SENATE.

The bill to extend the charters of the chartered Banks in the District of Columbia, was, on motion of Mr. Goldborough, postponed to a day beyond the session.

The bill more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States, being before the Senate, a motion was made by Mr. Smith to postpone it to a day beyond the session; which motion failed. Yeas 8 nays 28.

On the question to agree to the amendment proposed to the bill by the committee of foreign relations, in the following words:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the owners of all armed ships sailing out of the ports of the United States and owned wholly or in part by citizens thereof, shall enter into bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount



of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, excluding her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by such owners in cruising or committing hostilities, or in aiding or co-operating in any warlike measure against the subjects, citizens, or property of any prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

The question was decided affirmatively, as follows:

**YEAS**—Messrs. Barbour, Daggett, Hardin, Horsey, King, Lacock, Macon, Mason of Va. Morrow, Sanford, Stokes, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Tichenor, Troup, Wells—17.

**NAYS**—Messrs. Campbell, Chace, Condit, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Howell, Noble, Ruggles, Smith, Varnum, Williams, Wilson—13.

The bill finally passed the Senate by the following vote:

**YEAS**—Messrs. Ashmun, Barbour, Campbell, Daggett, Goldsborough, Hanson, Hardin, Howell, Hunter, King, Lacock, Macon, Morrow, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Stokes, Talbot, Tait, Taylor, Tichenor, Troup, Wells—23.

**NAYS**—Messrs. Brown, Chace, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Mason, of N. H. Noble, Smith, Varnum, Wilson—10.

The following resolution was reported by the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to an uniformity of weights and measures, and was adopted by the Senate:

*Resolved*, That it be referred to the Secretary of State to prepare and report to the Senate a statement relative to the regulation and standards for weights and measures in the several states, and relative proceedings in foreign countries for establishing uniformity in weights and measures, together with such propositions relative thereto, as may be proper to be adopted in the United States.

The following resolution, moved by Mr. King was also adopted:

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be collected, digested, printed, and laid before the Senate at the next session of Congress, so much of the Treaties, Laws and Regulations of the different foreign countries, with which the United States have commercial intercourse, as relates to import, export, tonnage, light-house, pilotage and port duties; to bounties and drawbacks; to colonial trade, and navigation; to the national character of mariners; to the ships papers, and navigation of such foreign countries respectively; specifying the comparative footing of national and foreign ships employed in any branch of such commercial intercourse.

The bill to regulate the trade in plaster of Paris, having been so amended as to take effect on the fourth day of July (instead of the first day of May next) passed by the following vote:

**YEAS**—Messrs. Ashmun, Barbour, Brown, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Daggett, Dana, Fromentin, Gaillard, Hardin, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, King, Lacock, Macon, Morrow, Noble, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Stokes, Talbot, Tait, Thompson, Tichenor, Troup, Varnum, Williams, Wilson—32.

**NAYS**—Messrs. Hanson, Mason of Va. Taylor—3.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is the message of the Presi-

dent, transmitting to the House of Representatives his objections to the objections to the Bank Bonus Bill:

*To the House of Representatives of the United States.*

Having considered the bill this day presented to me, entitled "An act to set apart and pledge certain funds for internal improvements;" and which sets apart and pledges funds "for constructing roads and canals, and improving the navigation of water courses, in order to facilitate, promote, and give security to internal commerce among the several states, and to render more easy and less expensive the means and provisions for the common defence;" I am constrained, by the insuperable difficulty I feel in reconciling the bill with the constitution of the United States to return it, with that objection, to the House of Representatives, in which it originated.

The legislative powers vested in Congress are specified and enumerated in the 8th section of the first article of the constitution; and it does not appear that the power proposed to be exercised by the bill, is among the enumerated powers; or that it falls, by any just interpretation, within the power to make laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution those or other powers vested by the constitution in the government of United States.

"The power to regulate commerce among the several states," cannot include a power to construct roads and canals, and to improve the navigation of water courses, in order to facilitate, promote, and secure, such a commerce, without a latitude of construction, departing from the ordinary import of the terms, strengthened by the known inconveniences which doubtless led to the grant of this remedial power to Congress. To refer the power in question to the clause "to provide for the common defence and general welfare," would be contrary to the established and consistent rules of interpretation; as rendering the special and careful enumeration of powers which follow the clause, nugatory and improper.—Such a view of the constitution would have the effect of giving to Congress a general legislation, instead of the defined and limited one hitherto understood to belong to them; the terms "common defence and general welfare," embracing every object and act within the purview of a legislative trust. It would have the effect of subjecting both the constitution and laws of several states, in all cases not specifically exempted, to be superseded by laws of Congress; it being expressly declared, "that the constitution of the United States, and laws made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges of every state shall be bound thereby any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding." Such



a view of the constitution, finally, would have the effect of excluding the judicial authority of the United States from its participation in guarding the boundary between the legislative powers of the general and the state governments; inasmuch as questions relating to the general welfare, being questions of policy and expediency, are unsuceptible of judicial cognizance and decision.

A restriction of the power "to provide for the common defence and general welfare," to cases which are to be provided for by the expenditure of money, would still leave within the legislative power of Congress all the great and most important measures of government; money being the ordinary and necessary means of carrying them into execution.

If a general power to construct roads and canals, and to improve the navigation of water courses, with the train of powers incident thereto, be not possessed by Congress, the assent of the states, in the mode provided in the bill cannot confer the power. The only cases in which the consent and cession of particular states can extend the power of Congress, are those specified and provided for in the constitution.

I am not unaware of the great importance of roads and canals, and the improved navigation of water courses; and that a power in the national legislature to provide for them, might be exercised with single advantage to the general prosperity. But, seeing that such a power is not expressly given by the constitution; and believing that it cannot be deduced from any part of it, without an inadmissible latitude of construction, and a reliance on insufficient precedents; believing, also, that the permanent success of the constitution depends on a definite partition of powers between the general and the state governments, and that no adequate landmarks would be left, by the constructive extension of the powers of Congress, as proposed in the bill, I have no option but to withhold my signature from it; cherishing the hope, that its beneficial objects may be attained, by a resort for the necessary powers, to the same wisdom and virtue in the nation, which established the constitution in its actual form, and providently marked out, in the instrument itself, a safe and practicable mode of improving it, as experience might suggest.

JAMES MADISON.

March 3. 1817

On the question "Shall this bill pass the President's objections notwithstanding?" the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—SPEAKER, (Mr. Clay) Messrs. Alexander Archer, Betts, Birdseye, Breckenridge, Brooks, Cady, Calhoun, Chappell, Clendennin, Comstock, Conner, Creighton, Culpepper, Forsyth, Gaston, Griffin, Hahn,

Hall, Harrison, Henderson, Herbert, Hopkinson, Huger, Hulbert, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Johnson, Ky. Kent, Kerr, Va. Kilbourn, Little, Lovett, Lyle, Middleton, Milnor, Jer. Nelson, Ormsby, Peter, Pickering, Reynolds, Ross, Savage, Schenck, Sharp, Sheffey, Tate, Taylor, N. Y. Telfair, Wallace, Webster, Wendover, Whiteside, Wilde, Wilkin, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Yancey, Yates—60.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Atherton Baer, Baker, Barbour, Basset, Blount, Boss, Bradbury, Carr, Ms. Clark, N. C. Clayton, Davenport, Desha, Dickens, Edwards, Fletcher, Forney, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Hale, Hawes, Hungerford, Irwin, Penn. Jewett, Johnson of Va. King, Law, Lowndes, Lyon, William Maclay, Marsh, Mason, M'Coy, Mills, Hugh Nelson, Noyes, Parris, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Root, Ruggles, Smith, Md. Southard, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Tallmadge, Taul, Vose, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. Y. Ward, N. J. Wilcox, Williams—56.

[It will be observed that the Speaker, on this occasion, differing from every other question before the House, claimed and exercised the right to vote. Two thirds being required to decide the question affirmatively, the bill did not pass.]

Previously to adjournment, the Speaker delivered a short valedictory address to the House, a copy of which we hope to obtain for publication.

The bills passed were all signed, contrary to our expectations, previous to the adjournment, on the night of the 3d.

### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

We are not able to discern what views the late president of the United States has heretofore entertained on the subject of canals, roads, and bridges. It has been brought before the nation so often, and recommended to the public attention in so earnest a manner, that we believe doubts have not been generally entertained of its constitutionality. It seems, however, that when those recommendations were in a fair way to be carried into effect, by a bill which had passed both houses, during the late session, the whole plan was arrested by the presidential *veto*, on the ground that the constitution contained no provision authorizing Congress to legislate on the subject. Without attempting to discuss the correctness or incorrectness of this decision, we cannot but regret, since it must be made, that the first step towards it had not been to suggest the expediency of amending the constitution for the purpose. It would have saved a good deal of time, as well as disappointment in the public expectation, particularly in this state, where the attention of so large a portion of the community is turned towards the great object of a canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson.



We hardly know what to look for on this subject of constitutional powers. It would seem as if there need never be any doubt about their nature or extent. And yet we find different principles prevailing at different times, and different decisions have been made even on the same subject. This was strikingly the fact with regard to the National Bank. Whatever views we may ourselves entertain relative to the powers of Congress relative to that institution, we cannot see why the reasoning, adopted by the late president in refusing his approbation to the bill concerning canals, &c. does not go the whole length of declaring the Bank to be unconstitutional.—“I am not unaware,” says he, “of the great importance of roads and canals, and the improved navigation of water courses; and that a power in the national legislature to provide for them, might be exercised with single advantage to the general prosperity. But, seeing that such a power is not expressly given by the constitution, and believing that it cannot be deduced from any part of it, without an inadmissible latitude of construction, and a reliance on insufficient precedents; believing, also, that the permanent success of the constitution depends on a definite partition of powers between the general and the state governments, and that no adequate land-marks would be left by the constructive extension of the powers of Congress, as proposed in the bill, I have no option but to withhold my signature from it”—There is no express power in the constitution to establish a Bank.

Without undertaking to give an opinion on the soundness of this reasoning, as applicable to the case under consideration, we do not hesitate, on general principles, to give it our unqualified approbation, and we hope most sincerely it may be brought into practical use, not only in questions of small importance as it respects the sovereignty of the states, such as the present, and one that occurred some years since, relative to the incorporation of a Baptist Congregation in the District of Columbia, but in those of the highest moment to our freedom and independence. Let this principle of construction be fully adopted, and we shall have no future attempts to establish a conscription, or to place the unlimited controul of *the militia of the States*, in the hands of the national executive. Let this principle of construction be fully and faithfully pursued, and there will hereafter be no necessary clashing between the United States government, and the individual states. Each moving in their own circuits, they will prove a mutual support, and will impart to each other energy as well as harmony.

If the account received yesterday from England, by the way of Barbadoes, be correct, that the British government have ordered a fleet of 21 sail to be fitted out, it

would seem as if there must be some disturbance breeding in the world, with which we are entirely unacquainted. The old maritime powers of Europe appear to be entirely impotent at sea. Nor is it easy to conjecture what part of the globe can call for so strong a naval force. Probably we shall learn in a few days, whether there is any foundation for the story.

[We are entirely unacquainted with the subject mentioned in the following communication. It has been sent to the office for publication, and as it relates to a matter of public concern, and is written in a style altogether unexceptionable, we insert it.]

COMMUNICATED.

*City Arrangements.*—It has been just ascertained to the alarm of numbers, that the Corporation have petitioned the Legislature to extend the district of fire proof buildings as far outward as Canal street, &c. &c. Why it is that the citizens affected by this measure, were not allowed an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on this subject—is not perfectly clear. Perhaps, (as we should always suppose the best) it was thought a self-evident principle—that improvements are always good—and that whatever can beautify our city and encrease its respectability should be adopted without hesitation.

Another reason may be—that whatever tends to the prevention of fires—and the consequent safety of the citizens, must in its nature be entirely unobjectionable. These are certainly good general principles, but they do not apply in all cases—and the present will appear to be one of these, when we consider,

1. That no material alterations or improvements have occurred near the old limits, fixed about two years ago, (say, Anthony, Pearl & Roosevelt streets) to warrant the unprecedented extension now contemplated. These were no doubt expected to answer every purpose of city aggrandizement for some time to come—until the approach of improvement should render it proper to remove them further up town.

2. That the poor—the labouring and mechanic part of the community, must have dwelling places as well as the rich and mercantile. And it is a singularity, unfortunately peculiar to our city, that the residence of wealth and business is chiefly in the south—while the labourer and the mechanic is obliged to retire to the north and east.—These are too far from their business already—But here is a measure calculated to drive them farther still, and to require a daily loss of time, as well as comfort, in the journey from their homes to their employments. The district now proposed to be included is very generally inhabited by this description of



persons—and it is known that numbers more require to be accommodated with houses in the same district. But the proposed law will render this impossible—unless the poor can build or rent fire proof buildings—which we all know they cannot—while the rents remain as they are.

And 3. That the proposed law, instead of promoting, will retard improvement. The vacant ground in this district is so situated and the owners are generally such, that it would be perfectly convenient to erect buildings which persons of moderate income might afford to occupy, (especially under leases where the improvements are not to be paid for at the end of the term) but the obligation to erect fire proof houses must inevitably strike a death blow at these improvements and condemn the vacant part of the district to lasting desolation.

These considerations, had opportunity been given to impress them on the Corporation, might have induced that hon body to alter their determination. But in the present stage of the business—no hope remains—but that something similar may reach the Legislature and induce them to deny the injurious request.

[The following lines were written on seeing Gen. SOLOMON VAN RENSSELAER among the Commissioners who presented a sword to Commodore M'Donough, at Hartford, February 13th, 1817— By Miss HUNTLEY.]

While countless throngs in glad array  
Combine to hail this festive day,  
Where honor yields her generous prize  
To grace the valiant and the wise;  
How fair to mark amid the band  
The Patriot and the Hero stand.  
He, who in youth, with ardent thought,  
The battles of his country fought;  
Rush'd where the bold invaders press'd,  
Receiv'd the shafts that sought her breast,  
And freely gave her thirsty plains  
The life-tide from his wounded veins.  
How fair to mark his zeal to pay  
The tribute of this joyous day;  
To bid the flag of glory wave  
High o'er the unassuming brave,  
And nobly swell the trump of fame,  
That bears a rising Hero's name.

Thus the bright star, whose gem is set  
In night's illumin'd coronet,  
Pours its clear lustre o'er the sky,  
Smiles on some rising planet's eye.  
Rejoices that its circling throne  
Should glow with brilliance like its own;  
While both with blended beams proclaim,  
There source of glory is the same.

The U. S. sloop of war Ontario, has arrived at Annapolis, from the Mediterranean, she sailed after the Java.

A letter from St. Thomas' under date of 15th Feb. says—"The story we had some time ago, that the patriots had been defeated

with great loss near Barcelona, is entirely false."

We learn by Captain Coffin, from the 1st of May, that Major R. H. M Pherson, American Consul at Madeira, died about the middle of January, and that Mr. March officiated as consul at that Island.

The *Eliza Ann*, Captain Wass, arrived yesterday morning from Dublin, via Newport, where she arrived in January. On the 8th January, and a day or two before her arrival at Newport, Captain Moses Tilton, who was then commander of the brig, and Mate, Seth Merritt, were killed by lightning. At 11 o'clock on that day, the captain and mate ascended, in a heavy squall, to the main larboard yard arm, and while employed in securing sail, they were both struck by the same flash of lightning, the former had his skull fractured and was instantly killed—the latter was struck on the side of the head, and survived about twenty-eight hours. The mate's shirt was burnt to tinder, while none of his other clothes received the least injury. The main top-gallant-sail was a little scorched. There were three men on the starboard yard arm, who felt the shock but received no material injury from the lightning.

Captain Tilton belonged to Martha's Vineyard, and his Mate to Columbia in the District of Maine.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. brig *Spark*, dated

"Port Mahon, Jan. 12, 1817.

"I embrace this opportunity of writing to you by the U. S. frigate *Java*, which sails in a day or two.

"Since my leaving the United States we have experienced nothing but continued gales of wind: in the Bay of Algiers particularly, where we rode out a most tremendous gale with four anchors ahead, and expecting every moment to go ashore. An English brig was wrecked within gun shot of us, and every soul perished. The gale came on about 8 o'clock in the evening, and lasted till 8 the next morning. After the gale subsided, the wreck of the above brig passed us in pieces not above eight or ten feet long: we saw her about two hours before the gale commenced, standing in for the harbor. The damage sustained at Algiers was considerable—almost every thing of vegetation kind was laid level with the ground—the batteries were considerably injured; they required the Dey's attention for two days. This gale was one of the many we have experienced—our vessel, on her arrival in this port, was a complete wreck, our mainmast gone, foreyard and main gaff likewise, and stem sprung. At one time we had but five men to work the vessel, and was obliged to get assistance from the commodore: every officer on board, without distinction, worked the same as one of the sailors. It is impossible for me to give you a description of this gale, every moment expecting to founder at our anchors—the sea was tremendous; all hands were vigorously



the whole of the night; we rode with empty of 150 to 160 fathoms of cable. As for a s; it has almost been a stranger to me—senty hours at a time have I been on this vessel's deck, but now I hope our hard perils are over, and we are once more to enjoy good weather. On our arrival at this port we found the Washington repairing the damage sustained in gale. We are undergoing a thorough repair, and expect to sail in a short time for Gibraltar, to get provisions by the U. S. ship Alert, from New-York."

### APPOINTMENTS

BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE.

**RICHARD CUTTS**, late Superintendent General of Military Supplies, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury Department, under the act of the 3d March, 1817, to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts.

**WILLIAM LEE**, late Accountant of the War Department, **PETER HAGNER**, late Additional Accountant of the War Department, **CONSTANT FREEMAN**, late Accountant of the Navy Department, and **STEPHEN PLEASANTON**, of the State of Delaware, to be Auditors in the Treasury Department, under the act aforesaid.

**JOHN COFFEE**, of Tennessee, to be Surveyor of the lands in the Northern part of the Mississippi Territory, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

**ISRAEL PICKENS**, of North Carolina, to be Register of the Land Office, to be opened in the Mississippi Territory, under the act of 3d March, 1817.

**JOHN TAYLOR**, of South Carolina, to be receiver of public monies at the Land Office to be opened in the Mississippi Territory under the act of the 3d March 1817.

**STEPHENSON ARCHER**, of Maryland, to be Additional Judge in the Mississippi Territory, to reside in the Eastern part thereof, under the act of the 3d March, 1817.

The following appointments were made by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, during the late session:

**Joseph Philips**, late of the army of the United States, to be Secretary of the Illinois territory.

**Robert Jacques**, of New-York, to be Consul at St. Croix.

**John Howard March**, of New-Hampshire, to be Consul at Madeira.

**Daniel Strobel**, of South Carolina, to be Consul at Bordeaux, in place of William Lee, resigned.

**William Davy**, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul to the United States at Kingston upon Hull, in Great Britain.

**Joseph Ray**, of the same state, to be Consul at Pernambuco, in Brazil.

**Jose dos Santos Monteiro**, of Brazil, to be Consul of the island of Maranhao, in Brazil.

**Reuben G. Beaseley**, of Virginia, to be Consul at Havre de Grace.

**Robert Trimble**, of Kentucky, to be Judge of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

**Edward Wyer**, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Hamburg.

**Henry Wilson**, of Maryland, to be Consul at Nantz.

**Edward Church**, of Kentucky, to be Consul at L'Orient.

**John B. Frazier**, of Massachusetts, to be Consul for the Island of Curacao.

**John O. Sullivan**, of New-York, to be Consul at Mogadore, in Morocco.

**Joel Hart**, of New-York, to be Consul at Leith.

### BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,

Washington, March, 7, 1817.

All masters of British vessels arriving in the United States, are hereby informed, that by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d inst. they are required, after having produced their registers and other papers, as heretofore, to the collector of the port at which entry is made, within forty eight hours after such entry, to deposit these papers with the British consul or vice consul, who may be resident at the said port, and to deliver to the collector the certificate of such consul or vice consul, that these papers have been deposited, under a penalty not less than 500, and not exceeding 2000 dollars.—The register and other documents will be returned by the consul or vice consul on production of the clearance of the collector.

Philadelphia, March 10.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, hundreds of our fellow citizens witnessed the breaking up of the ice in the Delaware. Our wharves were crowded during the day, and all seemed to rejoice in the prospect of the navigation being clear in a few days. Huzza for shipping to-morrow, was the cry of our noble tars, many of whom have suffered much this winter.

BRIDGETOWN, Feb. 8.

The brig Brisk, 30 days from Falmouth, bound to Jamaica, arrived this forenoon, from which we learn, that Lord Combermere, G. C. B. has been appointed Governor of this island, and Commander of the forces on the windward and leeward Island station.

Major General Bing is now named as the Officer appointed to the 4th W. India Regiment, *vice* Sir James Leith.

A schooner of two guns and 80 men, under the colors of the Republican Government of the Spanish Main, arrived at Antigua on the 22d ult. from Barcelona, for the purpose of acquainting the Naval Commander in Chief on this Station, that La Guira and Porto Cabello, the only ports in possession of the royalists, were under blockade, and all vessels bound thither would of course be captured. It was at the same time observed, that every attention and respect would be paid to the British flag, should any of our vessels enter the ports now in the power of the Independents.—An account was also given of the number of Commissions that had been granted to vessels cruising against the Royalists, so that our ships of war may be enabled to detect any of the pirates that may be at sea under the Venezuelan flag.

Some are of opinion that this vessel had been sent to Antigua, in order to gain every information that was possible from Capt. Brown, late an Admiral in the Buenos Ayres



service, respecting the state of affairs in that part of the Spanish territories.—As regards the Main, those who were on board the schr. represent every thing in favour of the Republican cause, and it is generally thought to be the case. Sir Gregor M'Gregor is said to have left Barcelona for Carthagena having felt hurt at the appointment of an inferior officer, over him and the division that had been under his command.

February 13.—The brigantine Greyhound, of this Port, on her passage hence and when near to Port Rico, fell in with a brig and schooner, the former of which gave chase and fired many shots at her before she could reach the anchorage at Fabarda; and, in the course of that night, was boarded by three boats with 80 men from this vessel, which supposed the Greyhound to be Spanish property; but upon discovering their error, they remained until morning, and then repaired on board their own brig, the Patriota of 12 guns (formerly the Barbadoes British brig of war, and now commanded by Thomas Taylor, once an Officer in our Navy,) fitted out at Baltimore, and manned, according to their own statement, by 100 British as well as American seamen. It was reported, that they intend to proceed to the coast of Brazil; but, as the schooner that was in company belonged to Bolivar's squadron, it is more likely that they will continue to cruise in these Seas, and co-operate with the Spaniards of America against their Parent State.

#### FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, Jan. 3.

The Paris papers of Tuesday arrived this morning. The debate on the Election Law was resumed on Monday, and after hearing the Marquis de Montcalm, M. Benoit, and M. Bonald against the Law, and M. Faget de Beaure, and M. Beugnot, for it, the discussion was adjourned to Thursday (yesterday.) The manner in which the debate was carried on, most of the Members reading their speeches, no one replying on the instant, but deferring to Friday the answer to a speech, or rather a written essay made on Monday, renders them extremely dull. The main question is reduced to this: Shall the Deputies be chosen by the Electors directly, or shall the great body of Electors name a certain number from among themselves, by whom the Deputies shall be chosen? As to the qualification necessary for an Elector, that has been determined by the charter. No one shall assist at an Election in any manner whatever, if he does not pay 300 francs in taxes.

The King, in order to give the Duke of Reggio (Oudinot) a particular and personal mark of his satisfaction, has appointed him Inspector of the National Guards of the De-

partment of the Seine, and Commander in Chief of the National Guards of Paris. Inspector General and Member of the Committee, of which Monsieur, the Col. General of the National Guards, is President.

It is supposed the Session will not be over before March, but that there will be another Session at the end of May.

The following is a letter we have received relative to the Diet at Frankfort:—

“FRANKFORT, Dec. 24.

The Diet still continues sitting, but hitherto its existence has not been signalized by any remarkable event. Every thing proceeds with the greatest possible regularity, and without any great oratorical efforts.—Meanwhile affairs are gradually arranging; the discontented, despairing of the success of their instigations, are silent; the Journals copy the Protocols without making any comments, and what was so much looked forward to, is presented under forms which preach passive if not servile obedience.

“This state of things may be regarded under a double point of view. Some consider it as exhibiting symptoms of apathy, the inevitable consequence of a contention too long prolonged. Others regard the situation of affairs as perfectly satisfactory, because a certain degree of indifference appears to them a sign of a speedy return to those salutary prejudices which give solidity to thrones.—Be this as it may, public tranquillity is certain. The people are more or less content; but no one thinks of seeking redress by any unlawful means. There are a great number of complaints; but one way or another people accommodate themselves to the existing state of things, and there is no turbulence any where. The Governments are every where masters within their own territories, and experience scarce any obstacle in the exercise of their power. After this general sketch, which appeared to me the more indispensable, as many reports spread abroad by the malevolent, are now in circulation, but which really have no foundation in fact, I proceed to state the little news I have in my power to give.

“There will yet be two Sittings of the Diet previous to the holidays, after which an adjournment for three weeks will take place.

“During this interval, the Ministers may procure more ample instructions, and it is to be hoped, that the consideration of the great question will then commence, for hitherto private affairs have obtained more attention than the business of the Confederation.

“M. de Humbolt has not yet made any preparations for his departure. What relates to Prince Eugene also remains undecided.

“Much is said of the consequences which the suspension of the payments due by France on account of the war contributions may produce; but confidence is derived from the



tried good faith of the government and the candour which pervade the budget of 1817.

"It is asserted that the Court of Vienna has made propositions to different German Courts relative to the conclusion of a Concordat with the Pope.

"The English are fortifying Genoa, and seem to intend to render it another Gibraltar."

M. de Talleyrand has at length decidedly quitted Paris; he is on a visit to an old friend, the Count de Jancourt, Ex Minister of the Marine. If the eminent merit of others could reflect respectability on those admitted in the same circle, M. de Talleyrand could not have made a more judicious choice. The Count de Jancourt is equally esteemed by the public for his patriotic views and attachment to the Monarchy. He was the only Protestant Nobleman at the Court of Louis XVI.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Parliament was, on Thursday, formally prorogued by commission, till the 28th inst.

A statement has been made, which, as it is not corrected by the friends of government, we may suppose true, that the outgoings of the financial year, just expired exceed the income by no less a sum than 20 millions. However, it must not be supposed that Ministers did not originally foresee an excess of expenditure over income, and provide accordingly or as nearly as they could; and the true method of stating the question would be to let us know, first, whether the actual expenditure last year, has exceeded the permanent and temporary revenue conjointly; and next whether any, and how much of temporary revenue may be rendered forth coming for the commencing year; as it might be too much to assert, that not a farthing of temporary revenue could be raised for the year, 1817, in the same way, or from the same sources, from which above 17 millions have been raised for the year 1816. In looking over the items of temporary revenue, we cannot, for example, see why the 9 millions from the Bank should stop at once.

This day was a Holiday at the Stock Exchange; but there was private bargains done at 1-2 per cent lower than the Funds were on Saturday, on account of the deficiency in the receipt of the last quarter of the Revenue.

Just before our paper was put to press we received the Paris Papers of Tuesday and Friday. No decision has yet been made upon the Election Law. The discussion was resumed on Thursday, and was to be continued the next day.

*Lord Cochrane*—Wednesday a Meeting of the Electors of Westminster was held at the Crown and anchor Tavern, for the purpose of receiving the answer of Lord Cochrane to the address voted to him by his constituents on the 17th ult. Major Cartwright

took the chair, and the answer of his Lordship was read to the Meeting by the Secretary.—In the course of the proceedings, a Mr. Hely censured the Prince Regent's answer to the City address, and recommended for imitation the conduct of Hampden in refusing to pay shipmoney: which was received with vehement applause! A gentleman having mentioned triennial parliaments. Major Cartwright strenuously argued in favour of annual parliaments.—He had now ready to present to Parliament 500 petitions for reform, and he had been applied to for 300 additional forms of petition. The time was approaching when a spectacle would be presented in the House of Commons, which would make the hair of the borough-mongers stand on end, and he trusted, acquire for the people the restoration of their birth-right—free and full representation in Parliament.

Since the 4th June, 1814, the British army has lost, in the field, or by natural deaths, no fewer than sixty-three General Officers—viz:

*Generals.*—William, Lord Howe, Wm. Marquis of Lothian, Hon. Wm. Gordon, Robert Prescott, Hon. Wm. Hervey, Thomas Bland, Watson Powell, Charles Leigh, T. Stanwix, Grice Blackney, James Stewart, John White, William Macarmick, James Stewart, Alexander Mercer, Colin M'Kenzie, John Dickson, Miles Stavely, Thomas Murray, Hon. A. A. Bennet.

*Lieut. Generals.*—Lord Seaforth, Hon. Sir B. Henniker, Sir John Stuart, George Fead, Forbes Champagne, Sir George Prevost, William Johnstone, J. Levison Gower, John Eveleagh, Robert Lawson, Andrew Gammell, Sir Thomas Picton, Edward Stevens, Walter Cliff, Robert Brereton, W. P. Ackland, John Sontag, Sir James Leith.

*Major-Generals.*—Andrew Burn, Benjamin Fisher, Thomas Nepean, Sir Charles Shipley, Sir Thomas Dunbar, Eneas Shaw, Trevor Hull, Flowers Spraul, Sir Edward Packenham, Rolla Gillespie, James Baird, Oliver Jones, Hon. Wm. Ponsonby, John Brown, John Picton, William M'Caskill, John Craugy, Thomas Erlington, Robert Ross, Adam Gordon, Robert Young, Lord Molesworth, Samuel Gibbs, M. E. Jacob, Jeffery Amherst.

*The Navy.*—The Prince Regent has directed, by an order in Council, that all the vessels in the Navy shall in future be distinguished by the number of guns and carronades they actually mount, and not according to the erroneous denominations which had long since grown into use.

General O'Donnell, the Count of Abisbal, has his head-quarters at St. Mary's near Cadiz, and is completing the expedition which he is to command to Buenos Ayres. Eight thousand very fine troops, forming part of the armament, are in quarters at Seville.